

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506**The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diaquotris(acetylacetonato)lanthanum(III)<sup>1</sup>**BY THEODORE PHILLIPS, II,<sup>2</sup> DONALD E. SANDS,<sup>3</sup> AND WILLIAM F. WAGNER

Received May 29, 1968

The crystal structure of diaquotris(acetylacetonato)lanthanum(III),  $\text{La}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ , has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray methods. Two molecules crystallize in a triclinic unit cell of symmetry  $\bar{P}1$  and dimensions  $a = 9.044$  (7) Å,  $b = 11.456$  (12) Å,  $c = 10.724$  (23) Å,  $\alpha = 95.57$  (15)°,  $\beta = 114.66$  (4)°,  $\gamma = 100.28$  (10)°. A total of 2953 independent observed intensities from two crystals were measured by counter methods. The structure was refined by the method of least squares to give residuals of 0.091 and 0.059 for the two crystals. Each lanthanum ion is surrounded by eight oxygen atoms, contributed by three acetylacetonate rings and two water molecules, arranged at the vertices of a distorted square antiprism. The molecules are linked in chains by hydrogen bonds.

**Introduction**

A number of hydrates and adducts of rare earth acetylacetonates have been prepared and characterized,<sup>4</sup> and we have previously reported the structure of tris(acetylacetonato)yttrium(III) trihydrate.<sup>5</sup> Dihydrates have been prepared of the chelates of lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium, and samarium, and powder patterns indicate that these crystalline compounds are isostructural.<sup>4</sup> This study of the structure of diaquotris(acetylacetonato)lanthanum(III) was undertaken as part of a study of solvates of rare earth chelates investigating the types of coordination of the rare earth ions, the nature of hydrogen bonding, and the correlation of the structures with the chemical and physical properties.

**Experimental Section**

Lanthanum acetylacetonate, prepared by a slight modification of the method of Stites, McCarty and Quill,<sup>6</sup> was recrystallized from a 60% ethanol-water mixture. The dihydrate was prepared by recrystallizing this product from 95% ethanol. The amount of water present in the complex was determined by Karl Fischer titrations.<sup>4</sup>

A crystal of dimensions  $0.23 \times 0.14 \times 0.14$  mm was sealed in a glass capillary, and approximate unit cell dimensions and the diffraction symmetry were obtained from oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs. Accurate unit cell dimensions and the intensity data were measured manually on a General Electric XRD-3 X-ray spectrometer equipped with a single-crystal orienter and a scintillation counter. The intensities of all reflections for which  $2\theta$  was less than 50° were measured at a takeoff angle of 4° by the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique using Zr-filtered Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation and 40-sec counts. The settings were calculated for the  $K\alpha_1$  line ( $\lambda$  0.70930 Å), and factors for conversion to integrated intensities were based upon several intensities measured by a manual  $\omega$  scan. The crystal was oriented about the  $a^* + b^*$  direction, which makes an angle of 18° with the long dimension of the crystal. Background corrections were obtained by interpolation from a plot of intensity vs. angle, constructed from measurements made with the crystal

out of reflecting position. No corrections were made for absorption ( $\mu = 22.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), extinction, or anomalous dispersion. The maximum variation in the ratio of any two intensities due to absorption is about 16% for the crystals used. Corrections for instrumental variations in intensity were based upon frequent remeasurement of a few reflections; the maximum variation in intensity was 18%.

Difficulties in maintaining alignment during the course of the measurements led to the use of a second crystal, which had dimensions  $0.28 \times 0.12 \times 0.09$  mm. A total of 1969 intensities, of which 1559 were at least 7% above background and were therefore classified as observed, were recorded from the first crystal, and 1636 intensities, of which 1394 were observed, were recorded from the second crystal. Of the observed reflections, 44 were measured on both crystals, and these were used for scaling the two data sets. The mean unit cell dimensions at 25°, based on Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  0.7107 Å), were  $a = 9.044 \pm 0.007$  Å,  $b = 11.456 \pm 0.012$  Å,  $c = 10.724 \pm 0.023$  Å,  $\alpha = 95.57 \pm 0.15$ °,  $\beta = 114.66 \pm 0.04$ °,  $\gamma = 100.28 \pm 0.10$ °. The crystals remained nearly suspended in carbon tetrachloride (density  $1.594 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ); the calculated density for two molecules per unit cell is  $1.609 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ .

**Structure Determination and Refinement**

Trial lanthanum positions were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson function. Space group  $\bar{P}1$  was assumed (and was ultimately confirmed by the structure). The metal ions occupy the general positions with  $x = 0.225$ ,  $y = 0.375$ ,  $z = 0.225$ . The contribution of  $\text{La}^{3+}$  to the structure factors was computed, and a Fourier synthesis was based upon the calculated signs and observed magnitudes of the 2583 terms for which  $|F_o| \geq 0.40|F_c|$ . Successive Fourier and difference Fourier calculations revealed the positions of the oxygen and carbon atoms.

The availability of data from two crystals provided the opportunity of obtaining an internal check on the accuracy of the methods used. Also, since there was no convenient way to assign relative weights to the two sets of intensities, it was decided to refine the data from the two crystals separately. A local IBM 360 adaptation of the least-squares program of Busing, Martin, and Levy<sup>7</sup> was used. The refinement for each crystal included a scale factor, positional parameters for the lanthanum ion and for 8 oxygen and 15 carbon atoms, anisotropic temperature factors for the lanthanum

(1) Work supported by U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Contract No. AT (40-1)2124. We also thank the University of Kentucky Computing Center.

(2) Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph.D. Degree.

(3) Author to whom correspondence should be directed.

(4) M. F. Richardson, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1967; M. F. Richardson, W. F. Wagner, and D. E. Sands, *Inorg. Chem.*, in press.

(5) J. A. Cunningham, D. E. Sands, and W. F. Wagner, *ibid.*, **6**, 499 (1967).

(6) J. G. Stites, C. N. McCarty, and L. L. Quill, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **70**, 3142 (1948).

(7) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.



TABLE I (Continued)

Table with 72 columns representing atomic positions (K, L, FO, FC) and 72 rows of numerical data. The table is organized into 12 groups of 6 columns each, with the first group (K-L-FO-FC) repeated 6 times. Each row contains numerical values for these parameters, often with a sign (positive or negative) preceding the number.

ion, and isotropic temperature factors for the oxygen and carbon atoms. The atomic form factors used were those of Cromer, Larson, and Waber<sup>8</sup> for La<sup>3+</sup> and those of Ibers<sup>9</sup> for oxygen and carbon. The values for oxygen were the average of values for the neutral atom and for O<sup>-</sup> in order to account for the total charge of the acetylacetonate group. The contributions to the least-squares sums were weighted by 1/σ<sup>2</sup>, where σ, the standard deviation of F for each reflection, was calculated by a variation of the method of Smith and Alexander,<sup>10</sup> in which the contribution to the error of the correction factors, such as background measurements, the conversion of peak heights to integrated intensities, and corrections for instrumental variations were included. Unobserved data were omitted from the refinements. After these refinements, the values

of the residual, R = Σ||F<sub>o</sub> - |F<sub>c</sub>||/Σ|F<sub>o</sub>|, were 0.091 for the first crystal and 0.059 for the second crystal. The weighted residuals were 0.074 and 0.044, respectively, and the standard deviations of an observation of unit weight were 1.31 and 1.15. The largest positional parameter shift on the last cycle was about 50% of a standard deviation.

A final difference Fourier map, based on F<sub>o</sub> - F<sub>c</sub> for all of the data, revealed three of the water hydrogen atoms. Results for the other water hydrogen and for the three methylene hydrogens were inconclusive. No attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms on the methyl groups.

The final calculated and observed structure factors are given in Table I. The weighted average positional parameters are given in Table II.

Discussion of the Structure

Figure 1 shows one molecule of the unit cell projected along [010]. The bond lengths and angles are listed in Table III. The standard deviations of the distances

(8) D. F. Cromer, A. C. Larson, and J. T. Waber, Acta Cryst., 17, 1044 (1964). (9) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202. (10) G. S. Smith and L. E. Alexander, Acta Cryst., 16, 462 (1963).

TABLE II  
ATOMIC PARAMETERS OF  $\text{La}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$  WITH  
ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

| Atom  | <i>x</i>     | <i>y</i>     | <i>z</i>     | <i>B</i> , Å <sup>2</sup> |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| La    | 0.2321 (1)   | 0.3847 (1)   | 0.2179 (1)   | <i>a</i>                  |
| O(1)  | 0.0513 (11)  | 0.2966 (7)   | -0.0326 (14) | 4.4 (6)                   |
| O(2)  | 0.2845 (15)  | 0.1922 (8)   | 0.1539 (17)  | 4.9 (3)                   |
| O(3)  | -0.0053 (15) | 0.2790 (8)   | 0.2573 (9)   | 4.5 (2)                   |
| O(4)  | 0.3307 (10)  | 0.2996 (8)   | 0.4348 (8)   | 3.6 (4)                   |
| O(5)  | 0.3110 (13)  | 0.5436 (11)  | 0.1029 (8)   | 3.6 (2)                   |
| O(6)  | 0.5423 (17)  | 0.4474 (7)   | 0.3042 (9)   | 4.0 (2)                   |
| O(7)  | -0.0020 (9)  | 0.4979 (7)   | 0.1403 (8)   | 3.3 (2)                   |
| O(8)  | 0.3407 (9)   | 0.5694 (7)   | 0.4176 (18)  | 3.4 (2)                   |
| C(1)  | 0.0182 (18)  | 0.1991 (13)  | -0.1234 (18) | 4.2 (4)                   |
| C(2)  | 0.1009 (18)  | 0.1044 (14)  | -0.0820 (19) | 4.6 (6)                   |
| C(3)  | 0.2276 (17)  | 0.1067 (15)  | 0.0479 (15)  | 4.2 (3)                   |
| C(4)  | 0.3074 (30)  | -0.0043 (12) | 0.0735 (15)  | 5.1 (3)                   |
| C(5)  | -0.1113 (19) | 0.1886 (13)  | -0.2699 (21) | 5.6 (4)                   |
| C(6)  | -0.0288 (17) | 0.2017 (16)  | 0.3309 (15)  | 4.1 (3)                   |
| C(7)  | 0.1004 (27)  | 0.1582 (13)  | 0.4263 (19)  | 5.0 (3)                   |
| C(8)  | 0.2739 (19)  | 0.2060 (12)  | 0.4721 (14)  | 4.1 (4)                   |
| C(9)  | 0.3961 (19)  | 0.1480 (14)  | 0.5727 (18)  | 5.8 (4)                   |
| C(10) | -0.2144 (17) | 0.1551 (12)  | 0.3068 (15)  | 5.5 (2)                   |
| C(11) | 0.4399 (15)  | 0.6133 (16)  | 0.0970 (13)  | 3.4 (5)                   |
| C(12) | 0.6072 (16)  | 0.6037 (17)  | 0.1866 (14)  | 4.0 (3)                   |
| C(13) | 0.6464 (40)  | 0.5237 (27)  | 0.2802 (27)  | 3.3 (3)                   |
| C(14) | 0.8323 (16)  | 0.5298 (11)  | 0.3690 (14)  | 4.2 (3)                   |
| C(15) | 0.4191 (16)  | 0.7062 (18)  | 0.0049 (14)  | 4.3 (3)                   |
| H(1)  | 0.125        | 0.558        | 0.180        | 6.0                       |
| H(2)  | 0.450        | 0.590        | 0.430        | 6.0                       |
| H(3)  | 0.300        | 0.500        | 0.335        | 6.0                       |

<sup>a</sup> For lanthanum the anisotropic temperature factor is of the form  $\exp[-\Sigma h_i h_j \beta^{ij}]$ , with  $\beta^{11} = 0.0084$  (4),  $\beta^{22} = 0.0058$  (3),  $\beta^{33} = 0.0074$  (16),  $\beta^{12} = 0.0016$  (8),  $\beta^{13} = 0.0034$  (10),  $\beta^{23} = 0.0018$  (1).

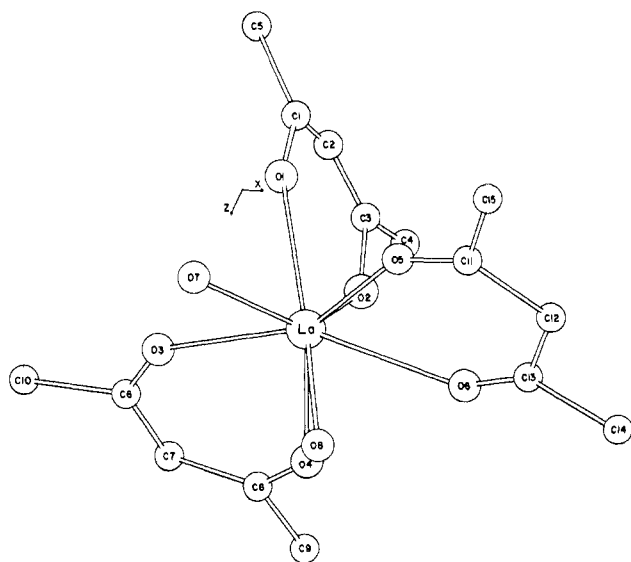


Figure 1.—Projection of one molecule along [010].

and angles were computed by the method of Sands,<sup>11</sup> and these standard deviations were used in calculating the weighted averages of the distances and angles which are given in Table III. The positional parameters of the two crystals sometimes differed by several standard deviations. The anisotropic temperature factors for the lanthanum ion were also quite different for the two crystals. This comparison of the two crystals

(11) D. E. Sands, *Acta Cryst.*, **21**, 868 (1966).

TABLE III  
BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES

| Lengths, Å  |            | Angles, deg       |            |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| La-O(1)     | 2.475      | O(1)-La-O(2)      | 69.1       |
| La-O(2)     | 2.427      | O(3)-La-O(4)      | 68.0       |
| La-O(3)     | 2.487      | O(5)-La-O(6)      | 68.5       |
| La-O(4)     | 2.484      | Mean              | 68.5 (6)   |
| La-O(5)     | 2.468      | O(7)-La-O(8)      | 76.1 (5)   |
| La-O(6)     | 2.496      | La-O(1)-C(1)      | 141.2      |
| Mean        | 2.473 (24) | La-O(2)-C(3)      | 137.4      |
| La-O(7)     | 2.562      | La-O(3)-C(6)      | 137.4      |
| La-O(8)     | 2.584      | La-O(4)-C(8)      | 134.7      |
| Mean        | 2.573 (16) | La-O(5)-C(11)     | 140.8      |
| O(1)-C(1)   | 1.303      | La-(6)-C(13)      | 137.1      |
| O(2)-C(3)   | 1.274      | Mean              | 138.1 (25) |
| O(3)-C(6)   | 1.285      | O(1)-C(1)-C(2)    | 119.6      |
| O(4)-C(8)   | 1.276      | O(2)-C(3)-C(2)    | 127.4      |
| O(5)-C(11)  | 1.316      | O(3)-C(6)-C(7)    | 123.2      |
| O(6)-C(13)  | 1.289      | O(4)-C(8)-C(7)    | 123.1      |
| Mean        | 1.290 (16) | O(5)-C(11)-C(12)  | 120.7      |
| C(1)-C(2)   | 1.428      | O(6)-C(13)-C(12)  | 126.9      |
| C(2)-C(3)   | 1.389      | Mean              | 123.5 (32) |
| C(6)-C(7)   | 1.397      | C(1)-C(2)-C(3)    | 126.3      |
| C(7)-C(8)   | 1.411      | C(6)-C(7)-C(8)    | 125.1      |
| C(11)-C(12) | 1.436      | C(11)-C(12)-C(13) | 125.6      |
| C(12)-C(13) | 1.396      | Mean              | 125.7 (6)  |
| Mean        | 1.410 (19) | O(1)-C(1)-C(5)    | 117.9      |
| C(1)-C(5)   | 1.483      | O(2)-C(3)-C(4)    | 115.4      |
| C(3)-C(4)   | 1.586      | O(3)-C(6)-C(10)   | 116.2      |
| C(6)-C(10)  | 1.569      | O(4)-C(8)-C(9)    | 118.5      |
| C(8)-C(9)   | 1.504      | O(5)-C(11)-C(15)  | 120.4      |
| C(11)-C(15) | 1.517      | O(6)-C(13)-C(14)  | 116.0      |
| C(13)-C(14) | 1.536      | Mean              | 117.4 (19) |
| Mean        | 1.532 (39) | O(7)-H(1)         | 1.11       |
| O(7)-H(1)   | 1.11       | C(4)-C(3)-C(2)    | 118.9      |
| O(8)-H(2)   | 0.92       | C(5)-C(1)-C(2)    | 121.5      |
| O(8)-H(3)   | 1.02       | C(9)-C(8)-C(7)    | 118.9      |
|             |            | C(10)-C(6)-C(7)   | 120.3      |
|             |            | C(14)-C(13)-C(12) | 117.5      |
|             |            | C(15)-C(11)-C(12) | 119.0      |
|             |            | Mean              | 119.4 (14) |
|             |            | H(2)-O(8)-H(3)    | 95.4       |

serves to illustrate the unreliability of standard deviations and temperature factors obtained by least-squares fitting of data containing systematic errors such as uncorrected absorption. In order to avoid false and misleading claims of accuracy, the standard deviations listed in Tables II-IV were based on appraisals of the variations observed between the two crystals and between chemically equivalent bonds and angles.

Each lanthanum ion is bonded to eight oxygen atoms, contributed by three bidentate acetylacetonate groups and two water molecules [O(7) and O(8)]. The average distance from a lanthanum ion to a carbonyl oxygen atom is 2.473 Å, while the average distance of lanthanum to coordinated water is 2.573 Å; the corresponding values in  $\text{Y}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were 2.366 and 2.409 Å.<sup>5</sup> The empirical relationship of Lingafelter and Braun,<sup>12</sup> based on a study of distances in acetylacetonate chelates of metal ions having noble gas configurations, predicts 2.54 Å for the lanthanum-carbonyl oxygen

(12) E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).

TABLE IV  
DIMENSIONS OF COORDINATION POLYHEDRON

| Dimensions, Å <sup>a</sup> |       |                |       |                |       |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| O(1)-O(2)                  | 2.768 | O(7)-O(3)      | 2.904 | O(5)-O(7)      | 2.985 |
| O(2)-O(6)                  | 3.184 | O(1)-O(3)      | 3.362 | O(7)-O(1)      | 3.050 |
| O(6)-O(5)                  | 2.795 | O(3)-O(2)      | 3.493 | O(1)-O(6)      | 4.294 |
| O(5)-O(1)                  | 3.101 | O(2)-O(4)      | 2.966 | O(2)-O(5)      | 4.091 |
| O(3)-O(4)                  | 2.780 | O(4)-O(6)      | 3.169 | O(3)-O(8)      | 3.812 |
| O(4)-O(8)                  | 3.102 | O(6)-O(8)      | 3.024 | O(4)-O(7)      | 4.476 |
| O(8)-O(7)                  | 3.168 | O(8)-O(5)      | 3.248 |                |       |
| Angles, Deg <sup>b</sup>   |       |                |       |                |       |
| O(5)-O(1)-O(2)             | 87.9  | O(3)-O(2)-O(4) | 50.3  | O(5)-O(6)-O(8) | 67.7  |
| O(1)-O(2)-O(6)             | 92.1  | O(2)-O(4)-O(3) | 74.8  | O(8)-O(5)-O(7) | 60.9  |
| O(2)-O(6)-O(5)             | 86.4  | O(4)-O(3)-O(2) | 54.8  | O(5)-O(7)-O(8) | 63.6  |
| O(6)-O(5)-O(1)             | 93.0  | O(2)-O(4)-O(6) | 62.3  | O(7)-O(8)-O(5) | 55.4  |
| O(7)-O(3)-O(4)             | 103.8 | O(4)-O(6)-O(2) | 55.7  | O(5)-O(7)-O(1) | 61.9  |
| O(3)-O(4)-O(8)             | 80.3  | O(6)-O(2)-O(4) | 61.9  | O(7)-O(1)-O(5) | 58.1  |
| O(4)-O(8)-O(7)             | 91.3  | O(4)-O(6)-O(8) | 60.0  | O(1)-O(5)-O(7) | 60.0  |
| O(8)-O(7)-O(3)             | 77.4  | O(6)-O(8)-O(4) | 62.3  | O(7)-O(1)-O(3) | 53.7  |
| O(1)-O(3)-O(2)             | 47.7  | O(8)-O(4)-O(6) | 57.7  | O(1)-O(3)-O(7) | 57.6  |
| O(3)-O(1)-O(2)             | 68.7  | O(6)-O(8)-O(5) | 52.8  | O(3)-O(7)-O(1) | 68.7  |
| O(3)-O(2)-O(1)             | 63.6  | O(8)-O(5)-O(6) | 59.5  |                |       |

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations, 0.02-0.04 Å. <sup>b</sup> Standard deviations, 2.0-3.0°.

distance. The average O-O separation in a ring (the "bite" of the ring) is 2.781 Å. This is comparable to the values of 2.80 Å found in  $Y(C_6H_7O_2)_3 \cdot 3H_2O^5$  and 2.778 Å for the average of the 16 chelates surveyed by Lingafelter and Braun.<sup>12</sup>

The mean deviations of the carbon and oxygen atoms from the unweighted least-squares planes of the acetylacetonate groups are 0.014, 0.084, and 0.015 Å for the groups containing O(1)-O(2), O(3)-O(4), and O(5)-O(6), respectively. The distances of the lanthanum ion from these planes are  $0.09 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.57 \pm 0.11$ , and  $0.05 \pm 0.02$  Å, respectively. The metal-chelate rings containing O(1)-O(2) and O(5)-O(6) are essentially planar; the sums of the interior angles are 721.0 and 719.6°, as compared with 720° required for planarity. The sum of the interior angles for the ring containing O(3)-O(4) is 711.5°, and this ring is folded by 15.6° about the O(3)-O(4) line away from the water molecules toward the ring containing O(1)-O(2).

The coordination polyhedron formed by the eight oxygen atoms about a lanthanum ion may be described as a distorted square antiprism. Figure 2 shows the polyhedron viewed along the axis from the lanthanum ion to the center of the quadrilateral O(1)-O(2)-O(5)-O(6). The distances and angles of the polyhedron are listed in Table IV. In addition to the distortions in lengths and angles, the quadrilateral O(3)-O(4)-O(8)-O(7) is folded about the O(3)-O(8) diagonal by 26°.

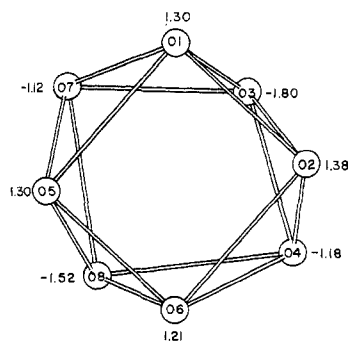


Figure 2.—Coordination polyhedron formed by the eight oxygens bonded to lanthanum. The distance of each atom from the central plane is given.

Although there is considerable deviation from the idealized  $\bar{8}2m$  symmetry, the average parameters for this polyhedron agree with those of Hoard and Silverton<sup>18</sup> based on the minimization of ligand repulsive energy. In the notation of Hoard and Silverton, we have  $l = 1.253$ ,  $s = 1.179$ ,  $l/s = 1.063$ , and  $\theta = 57.1^\circ$ , as compared with their ideal values of 1.258, 1.190, 1.057, and  $57.3^\circ$ . The distortion of the square antiprism may be attributed to the presence of chemically different ligands bonded to the same metal atom. It should be noted that the structure could also be described as a distorted rhombic dodecahedron, since the two polyhedra can be continuously transformed into each other, and an intermediate form may even be expected if steric constraints are minimized by the presence of a large cation. Our description is based on the simple observation that Figure 2 looks like a square antiprism.

Distances suggestive of hydrogen bonding are  $O(7)-O(1)' = 2.770$  Å,  $O(7)-O(5)' = 2.836$  Å,  $O(8)-O(4)'' = 2.757$  Å,  $O(8)-O(6)'' = 2.768$  Å, where the primes indicate atoms related to the unprimed atoms by the center of symmetry at the origin and the double primes indicate atoms related by the center of symmetry at  $1/2, 1/2, 1/2$ . The  $O(7)-O(7)'$  distance is 3.029 Å. The molecules are thus linked by hydrogen bonds in zigzag chains which are very nearly parallel to the [101] direction. The longest dimension of the crystals is parallel to this direction. No close contacts exist between the chains, and the shortest interchain distance is 3.39 Å between O(7) and C(14). Careful consideration of the scheme of hydrogen bonding suggests that the hydrogen positions in Table II are not reliable.

(13) J. L. Hoard and J. V. Silverton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 235 (1963).